

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

*Medical
Dictionary*

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pleasant sensation, vaguely referred to the epigastrium and abdomen, and often culminating in vomiting. **n. epidemica**, an epidemic disease, probably viral gastroenteritis, marked by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and diarrhea. **n. gravidarum**, the morning sickness of pregnancy. **n. maritima**, **n. navalis**, seasickness.

nauseant (naw'-se-ant) 1. Inducing nausea. 2. an agent that causes nausea.

nauseate (naw'-se-at) to affect with nausea.

nauseous (naw'-shus, naw'-se-us) pertaining to or producing nausea.

navel (nav'-el) the umbilicus. **blue n.**, Cullen's sign. **enamel n.**, an indentation in the outer dental epithelium of a developing tooth, in the end of the enamel cord.

navicula (nav'-vik-u-lah) [L.] frenalium labiorum pudendi.

navicular (nav'-vik-u-lar) [L. *navicula* boat] boat-shaped, as the navicular bone.

navicularthritis (nav'-vik-u-lar-thrit'is) inflammation of the navicular joint of the horse's forefoot.

Nb chemical symbol for niobium.

N.B.S. National Bureau of Standards.

nc, **nanocurie**.

N.C.A. neurocirculatory asthenia.

N.C.I. National Cancer Institute.

N.C.M.H. National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

N.C.N. National Council of Nurses.

NCRP National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements.

Nd chemical symbol for neodymium.

nd symbol for refractive index.

N.D.A. National Dental Association.

NDV Newcastle disease virus.

Ne chemical symbol for neon.

nealogy (ne-al'-o-je) [Gr. *nealos* young + *-logy*] the study of the early infant stages of animals.

near-sight (near'-sit) myopia.

near-sighted (near'-sit-ed) myopic.

near-sightedness (near'-sit-ed-ness) myopia.

nearthrosis (ne-ar'-thro'-sis) [Gr. *neon* new + *arthron* joint] 1. a false joint; pseudarthrosis. 2. an artificial joint constructed in the shaft of a bone by a surgical operation.

nebenagglutinin (ne-ben'-ah-gl'-u-tin-in) [Gr. *neben* near, beside + *agglutinin*] partial agglutinin.

nebenkern (ne-ben'-kern) [Gr. *neben* near, beside + *kern* kernel, nucleus] 1. a name given to several structures of the cell, but especially to the parannucleus. 2. a large mitochondrial mass around the axial filament in the flagellum of the spermatozoan; it is formed by coalescence of smaller mitochondria during spermatogenesis.

nebramycin (neb-rah-mi'-sin) any of a complex of antibacterial substances produced by *Streptomyces tenebrarius*.

nebula (neb'-u-lah, pl. *nebulae* [L. "mist"]) 1. a slight corneal opacity or scar that can be seen only by oblique illumination; it seldom interferes with vision. 2. cloudiness in urine. 3. an oily preparation for use in an atomizer. 4. epinephrine hydrochloride spray.

nebularine (neb-u-lar'-in) chemical name: 9-β-D-ribofuranosyl-9-β-purine. An antibiotic substance, C₁₀H₁₂N₄O₆, isolated from the juice of the fungus *Clitocybe nebularis*, which has tuberculostatic and antimetabolic activity, and in high dilutions, preferentially inhibits growth of some cancer cells.

nebulization (neb'-u-lar-iz'-shun) [L. *nebula* mist] 1. conversion into a spray. 2. treatment by a spray.

nebulizer (neb'-u-lar-izer) an atomizer; a device for throwing a spray.

Necator (ne-ka'-tor) ["murderer"] a genus of nematode parasites of the family Ancylostomidae. **N. americanus**, the American or New World hookworm, a nematode parasite resembling, but shorter and more slender than, *Ancylostoma duodenale*. It is characterized by its buccal cavity containing four plates, four

pharyngeal lancets, and a dorsal conic tooth. Infection by this parasite produces hookworm disease. Called also *Ancylostoma americanum* and *Uncinaria stenocephala*. See also *hookworm disease*, under *disease*.

necatoriasis (ne-ka'-to-ri'-ah-sis) the state of being infested with worms of the genus *Necator*. See *hookworm disease*, under *disease*.

necessity (ni-ses'-i-ty) something necessary or indispensable. **pharmaceutic n.**, **pharmaceutical n.**, a substance having slight or no value therapeutically, but used in the preparation of various pharmaceuticals, including preservatives, solvents, oil-soluble bases, and flavoring, coloring, diluting, emulsifying, and suspending agents; called also *pharmaceutic* or *pharmaceutical aid*.

neck (nek) a constricted portion, such as the part connecting the head and trunk of the body (collum [NA]), or the constricted part of an organ, as of the uterus (cervix uteri), or other structure (e.g., collum dental, an-



tomical n. of humerus, collum anatomicum humeri. **n. of ankle bone**, collum tali. **big n.**, **gutter**, **bull n.**, massive swelling of the neck, as in malignant diphtheria. **n. of conoid process of mandible**, collum mandibulae. **dental n.**, collum dentis. **Derbyshire n.**, **gutter**, false n. of humerus, collum chirurgicum humeri. **n. of femur**, collum femoris. **n. of gallbladder**, collum vesicae felleae. **n. of glans penis**, collum glandis penis. **n. of hair follicle**, collum folliculi pilii. **n. of humerus**, collum anatomicum humeri. **lateral n. of vertebra**, pediculus arcus vertebrae. **Madelung's n.**, diffuse symmetrical lipomas of the neck. **n. of malleus**, collum mallei. **n. of mandible**, collum mandibulae. **Nithsdale n.**, **gutter**, **n. of pancreas**, a constricted portion marking the junction of the head and body of the pancreas. **n. of radius**, collum radii. **n. of rib**, collum costae. **n. of scapula**, collum scapulae. **surgical n. of humerus**, collum chirurgicum humeri. **n. of talus**, collum tali. **n. of tooth**, the slightly constricted region of union of the crown and root or roots of a tooth; called also *collum dente* [NA] and *cervix dentis*. **true n. of humerus**, collum anatomicum humeri. **turkey gobbler n.**, submental vertical skin folds. **n. of urinary bladder**, cervix vesicae. **uterine n.**, **n. of uterus**, cervix uteri. **n. of vertebra**, **n. of vertebral arch**, pediculus arcus vertebrae. **webbed n.**, pterygium coll. **wry n.**, torticollis.

necklace (nek'-las) an encircling band around the neck. **Casal's n.**, an area of erythema and pigmentation around the neck in pellagra; called also *Casal's collar*.

necrectomy (nek-tek'-to-me) [necro- + Gr. *ektomē* excision] excision of necrotic tissue.

necremia (nek-re-mi'-ah) [necro- + Gr. *haima* blood + *-ia*] loss of vitality of the blood.

necrencephalus (nek-ren-sen'-ef'-ah-lus) [necro- + Gr. *enkephalos* brain] softening of the brain.

necro (nek'-ro) [Gr. *nekros* dead] a combining form denoting relationship to death or to a dead body, cells, or tissue.

necrobacillosis (nek'-ro-bas'-i-lo'-sis) infection with Schmorl's bacillus. **Bacteroides necrophorus**, which causes diphtheria with abscesses in cattle, guinea pigs, and horses, and necrosis in legs and tails, and abscesses and areas of necrosis in rabbits. See also *coll diphtheria*, under *diphtheria*, and *Schmorl's bacillus*, under *disease*.

necrobiosis (nek'-ro-bi-o'-sis) [necro- + Gr. *biosis* life] swelling, degeneration, and distention of collagen bundles in the dermis, sometimes with obliteration of normal

structure, but short of actual necrosis. Especially of granuloma annulare, diphtheria, *Cl. angulipollicis*, *n. lipodermatidis*, *n. lipodermatidis diabetico-rum*, a disease of diabetics, characterized by and connective tissue of the collagen occurring in irregular masses in the dermis. The lesions are at the mid or lower skins.

necrobiotic (nek'-ro-bi-o'-tik) terized by necrobiosis.

necrocytosis (nek'-ro-si-to'-sis; -sis) death and decay of cells.

necrotoxin (nek'-ro-to'-sin) a substance present in dead cells which excites cell division in

neurogenic (nek'-ro-jen'-ik) [ne- + Gr. *gignō* produce] productive of necrosis.

neurogenous (nek'-ro-jen'-us) from dead matter.

necrohormone (nek'-ro-hor'-mōn) a substance present in dead cells which excites cell division in

neurologic (nek'-ro-loj'-ik) **pe**

neurologist (nek'-ro-loj'-ist) **pe**

neurology (nek'-ro-loj'-o-je, nek'-ro-si-to'-sis) the statistics or records of death

neurolysis (nek'-ro-loj'-i-sis) [necro- + Gr. *lysis* solution or exsolution]

toxic epidermal n., an ex which erythema rapidly spread

followed by the formation of

lives by skin that appears scal

the body in sheets, much as if

Suppuration of phage group to

reaction to various drugs (in ad

Called *Leell's syndrome* and *se*

neuramania (nek'-ro-ma'-ne-ah

madness) **necrophilia**.

neuremeter (nek'-krom'-ter) [ne- + Gr. *metron* instrument for meas

dead body.

necromimesis (nek'-ro-mi-me'-sis) [necro- + Gr. *mimesis* imitation] a delusion of being

death.

necrosectomy (nek'-ro-sek'-to-je) the excision of necro

necrophagous (nek'-kro-fah'-us) [necro- + Gr. *phagō* devour]

necrophilia (nek'-ro-fil'-e-ah) [necro- + Gr. *philia* love] sexual intercourse with

necrophilic (nek'-ro-fil'-ik) 1. p

dead tissue, as necrophilic bac

necrophilia (nek'-kro-fil'-i-ah) [necro- + Gr. *philia* love] necrophilia.

necrophilous (nek'-kro-fil'-us) [necro- + Gr. *philos* fond of] for dead tissues; said of organisms characterized by necrophilia.

necrophobia (nek'-kro-fob'-e-ah) [necro- + Gr. *phobō* fear] fear of death. 2. morbid

necropneumonia (nek'-kro-pne'-mo-ni-ah) gangrene

necropsy (nek'-rop-se) [Gr. *nekro* death] examination of a body after death

necrosis (nek'-ro-si) [Gr. *nekros* death] death of a body after death

necroscopy (nek'-kro-sko'-pe) [Gr. *nekros* death + *skopō* to look at]

necrosis (nek'-ro-si) to become necrotic.

necroses (nek'-ro-sēz) [Gr. *nekros* death] death of a body after death

necrotoxin (nek'-ro-to'-sin) a substance of cells, which produces necrosis in the dermis, lymphatic blood vessels, and swelling of collagen

[illegible]

what curved, and show the peculiar arrangement of the end-organ with respect to the temperature sense. **tendinous s's**, maculae albidae. **Trousseau's s.**, *sicche cérébrale*. **typhoid s's**, rose s's. **vital s.**, a name sometimes given to any of the major autonomic centers in the pons and medulla oblongata which are indispensable to life. **Wagner's s.**, the nucleus of the human ovum. **warm s's**, minute areas in the skin that permit the sensitive to temperatures above and below the temperature, *see temperature*. **warm s's**, effluorescent spots, upon becoming pustules, on the internal layer of the prepucis; seen in the early stages of gonorrhea. **yellow s.**, macula retinae.

sprain (sprān) a joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact. **riders' s.**, sprain of the adductor longus muscle of the thigh, resulting from strain in riding horseback. **Schlatter's s.**, Osgood-Schlatter disease.

spray (sprā) a liquid minutely divided, or nebulized as by a jet of air or steam. **ether s.**, ether applied in a nebulized form to produce local anesthesia by chilling the part. **needle s.**, a water spray administered through a device having needle-sized jets. **Peel-Schultz s.** (*obs.*), a nasal spray for preventive application against poliomyelitis. **Pickrell's s.**, a solution of 3.5 per cent sulfathiazine in 6 per cent triethanolamine for spraying on the skin. **Pratt's s.**, called also **Pickrell's method**, a water spray for the treatment of asthma containing 1 part of pure cocaine and 5 parts of potassium nitrate. **tyrothricin s.**, a solution of tyrothricin and water, made with suitable, harmless, solubilizing and wetting agents; it may contain a small proportion of alcohol and a suitable vasoconstrictor. It is

spreader (spreh/er) an instrument for distributing something over a broader area. **root canal s.**, a pointed instrument of variable diameter and taper, specifically designed for laterally condensing the root canal filling material.

Sprengel's deformity (spreng/'eiz) [Otto Gerhard Karl Sprengel, German surgeon, 1852-1915] see under *deformity*.

sprawl (spraw) **sprue**.
sprig (spring) an elastic wire attached to a denture or other appliance. **auxiliary s.**, a short piece of wire attached to an orthodontic appliance to serve as a lever to apply force to a tooth or teeth. **coil s.**, lengths of coil spring used as part of orthodontic appliances to open or to close spaces between teeth. **Z s.**, a spring bent in the form of a Z with a coil loop at each end, used to move an individual tooth or groups of teeth buccally or labially.

True (spontaneous). A chronic form of malabsorption syndrome occurring in both tropical and nontropical regions; called also *catarrhal dysentery*. 2. In dentistry, a syndrome through which metal or other material is poured for filling a cavity. **False (acquired).** A form of malabsorption syndrome affecting both children and adults, precipitated by the ingestion of gluten-containing foods; its etiology is unknown, but a hereditary predisposition is suspected. The intestinal mucosa loses its villous structure, surface epithelial cells exhibit degenerative changes, and their absorptive function is severely impaired. It is characterized by diarrhea, weight loss, and edema (swelling, especially stentorrhoea), and fed (occasionally, malabsorption may be associated with the passage of a single bulky stool without diarrhea), and by abdominal distention, flatulence, and weakness. Associated with deficiencies of B, D, and K, and electrolyte depletion. Called also *celiac disease* and *gluten enteropathy*. In the infantile form the disease is insidious, and is marked by irritability, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, and failure to thrive. In the adult form, celiac crisis, called also *infantile celiac disease*, the *adult form* is marked by extreme lassitude, fatigue, and anorexia. In breathing, clubbing of the fingers, bone pain, and osteoporosis. In the tropical form, the disease is insidious during the day, megacolon, tympanitis, and skin pigmentation; called also *adult celiac disease*. **tropical.** A malabsorption syndrome occurring in the tropics.

foliac acid deficiency is particularly common. Administration of antibiotics (especially tetracycline) and folic acid usually results in remission. Called also Ceylon sore mouth, *Cochin-China diarrhea*, *psilosis stomatitis intertropica*, and *stomatitis tropica*.

Spt. abbreviation for *L. spir'itus*, spirit.

spur (sper) a projecting body, as from a bone. In dentistry, a piece of metal projecting from a plate, band, or other dental appliance. **calcaneal s.**, a bone excrescence on the lower surface of the calcaneus which frequently causes pain on walking. **Morand's s.**, **claw avis.** **occipital s.**, an abnormal process of bone on the occipital bone behind the posterior process of the occipital condyle. **Stensen's s.**, an abnormal process of bone at the insertion of the stapes muscle. **spurious** (spu're-us) [L. *spurius*] simulated; not genuine; false.

sputamentum (spu'tah-men'tum) [L.] sputum.

sputum (spu'tum) [L.] matter ejected from the lungs, bronchi, and trachea, through the mouth. **s. aeruginosum**, green **s. albuminoid** *s.*, a yellowish, frothy sputum of persons from whom large quantities of pleural effusion have been withdrawn; believed to be due to pneumonia. **s. muco-purulentum**, the opaque mucus of the later stages of bronchitis. **s. laryngitis**, **s. cru'dum**, the clear, tenacious mucus of the early stages of laryngitis and bronchitis. **s. cruen'tum**, bloody sputum **s. globular** *s.*, sputum usually occurring prior to the formation of the later stages of tuberculous **s.** green **s.** stained **s.**, with a green pigment, as in certain cases of jaundice. **icteric s.**, sputum stained with a greenish or yellow tint by bile pigments, as in jaundice. **moss-agate s.**, grayish, opalescent, gelatinous mottled sputum, usually occurring in the later stages of pneumonia or in the globular form during coughing characteristic of diseases of the trachea (Chevallier Jackson). **nummular s.**, sputum in rounded disks, shaped somewhat like coins. **prune juice s.**, dark, reddish brown, bloody mucus, characteristic of pneumonia, cancer of the lung, gangrene, etc. **rusty s.**, sputum mixed with blood or blood pigments; seen in pneumonia, etc.

SQ abbreviation (symbol) for *subcutaneous*.

squalene (skwal/En) an unsaturated terpene hydrocarbon, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}:\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3):\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, from the liver oil of sharks and certain other elasmobranch fishes; it is an intermediate in cholesterol biosynthesis in all animals examined. It is found in small amounts in human blood plasma and in increased amounts in viral influenza.

squama (skwa'mah), pl. *squa'mae* [L.], a scalar plate-like structure; [NA] a general term for such a structure. **S. alveolaris**, a thin plate covering the bare areas of alveolar alveoli. **frontal s. s. of frontal bone**, **s. frontalis** [NA], the broad, curved portion of the frontal bone, situated above the supraorbital margin. **occipital s. s. of occipital bone**, **s. occipitalis**, a protuberantia mentalis. **occipital s. s. external**, **occipital s. superior**, or **interparietale**, **S. occipitalis** [NA], occipital squama: the largest of the four parts of the occipital bone, extending from the posterior edge of the foramen magnum to the lambdoid suture. **occipital s. s. internal**, the thin, triangular occipital protuberance and nuchal lines. **perpendicular s. s. frontalis**, **temporal s. s. of temporal bone**, **s. temporalis**, pars squamosa ossis tempora-

squamae (skwa'me) [L.] plural of *squama*.
squamate (skwa'māt) [L. *squamatus*, from *squama* scale]
 scaly; having or resembling scales.

squamization (skwa"mah-ti-za'shun) the transformation of cells of other types into squamous cells; squamous metaplasia.

squame (skwām) [L. *squama*] a scale or scalelike substance.

squamocellular (skwa"mo-sel'u-lar) [*L. squama* scale + *cellula* cell] having squamous cells.

quamosfrontal (skwa"mo-fron'tal) pertaining to the squama frontalis.